

pired from that expedition. A few sub-officials were induced to attend the Coronation. This foolish expedition cost the country \$7,412.50. Mr. Lauka afterwards was sent to Russia to attend the Coronation of the Czar. He was authorized to represent this country abroad, and proceed round the world to Japan. He believed the mission to Japan to have been beneficial, but it cost the country \$17,950, nearly as much as it cost His Majesty to go round the world. This visit to Japan could have been made under \$5,000. This picnicking excursion round the world, with the exception of Japan, resulted in absolutely nothing. The Polynesian expedition of Captain Tripp, which no one could see the object of, cost \$2,093.19. It ended in disaster and disgrace. From the Foreign office we have the protest, which has been the laughing-stock of the world. Nobody can prevent this little country from issuing protests; a cat may look at a king, but while the administration has been so industrious, and spent so much money in fuss and feathers, they have neglected the pressing necessities of the wants of the country.

He next referred to the Board of Health. In this matter he found in the report, that matters in Kalawao are in a distressing state. At the last session \$10,000 was appropriated for the supply of water pipes at Kalawao. The Government has been so busy with fuss and feathers that this matter has been utterly neglected. We find from the report that this settlement, the sickest on earth, is not provided with a doctor. There are diseases besides leprosy which are killing off those people. These unfortunate people have been left to die for days before death released them of their sufferings. These people are taken and dumped on the shores of Molokai and left to themselves, and treated as if they were brute beasts. And these are friends and acquaintances of ours, some ex-members of this Assembly. Dr. Fitch, in his report, says he feels justified in calling it murder, and yet the Board of Health have the money and power to carry on that settlement creditably. In the case of the *Madras*, the President of the Board of Health had the audacity to place himself in an unenviable position, which resulted in the English Government making a claim of \$31,201.67 against this Government, and they still knot what it means when the English made a claim of that kind. Our Courts have decided that the management of the Board was unlawful and unauthorized.

He next turned to the Finance Department, and stated that \$1,000,000 had been illegally coined. This immense enterprise had been put in the hands of Mr. Spreckels without any regard to what it would cost. He pockets the net profit of \$150,000 seigniorage. He also imports this coin, on which the duties are waived, giving him \$100,000. In carrying out the immigration contract, the Minister of Finance makes an attempt to issue gold bonds at par, but was prevented from so doing by the ruling of the Supreme Court. He says in his report he was about to issue these bonds for the silver half dollars. In his answer in the mandamus case, he swears he never intended to issue them for silver. He may say those sworn answers are matters of form. They sworn on his honor, and both of them can not be true. After all this, he waits till the Biennial period, and then issues \$150,000 of these very bonds for this very silver to Mr. Low. He did not know how much he had issued since. The Government has borrowed money from C. T. Gulick, and paid 12 per cent. He would now sit down, and pass on to other points later on.

Mr. W. O. Smith said: This resolution is a solemn charge preferred by representatives of the people; the main charge is their disregard of law; revolutionary methods have been adopted in the administration of public affairs; the Cabinet Council has usurped the prerogatives of this House; under the authority of resolutions of that Council, the public funds have been appropriated in defiance of the law; Government realizations have not been placed in the Treasury as commanded by law, and disbursed without warrant of law.

The only defense is the assertion that others have done so. If this were true it would be no defense. No Court, no tribunal ever assisted such defense. But it is not true. Laws of the last session repealed provisions which authorized any such expenditures, and passed a new, mandatory, and explicit statute, absolutely forbidding the exercise of such power.

The present Ministers entered into office and assumed power at a period the most prosperous of any in the annals of the country; the Assembly was in session, and was so constituted that the measures proposed by the Ministry were easily carried; the revenues coming to the Treasury were the greatest ever known in our history; a national loan, exceeding in amount any ever before provided, was authorized for the furtherance of measures for internal improvements; every opportunity was afforded them, but what is the result? This self-styled Premier and his colleagues stand his colleagues stand before the country a miserable failure; the administration is despised at home and distrusted abroad; our national bonds have been hawked in foreign markets, and our credit impaired; our currency is confused, our financial market thrown into disorder, and values disturbed; the expenditures of the public funds for current expenses have been in-

creased till they exceed the revenue; the national debt has been largely augmented, while internal improvements have been neglected; principles antagonistic to constitutional government have been openly advocated; honored counselors and servants of the Government have been dismissed from office; loyal men who have developed and built up the country have been denounced as its worst enemies; fawning, cringing sycophants have proclaimed themselves the only friends of the Throne and of the nation.

The Ministers are on trial. Representatives of the people charge them not with common crime described in the statute books, but with the high crime of being recreant to public funds; they have held high offices—the highest offices next to the Throne—in the administration of the affairs of the State. The most solemn responsibilities have been placed upon them. They have taken oath before Almighty God "to support the Constitution and Laws, and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of his office." To support the law, the law which is our security; the security of every person that is governed; the guard which prevents governors from becoming tyrants, and the governed from becoming rebels. They have betrayed the great trust committed to their care. They have degraded the high offices which they have held; they have treated their oaths with contempt, and perjured their souls; they have despised the Constitution, and trodden it under foot; they have broken the law, and scattered it to the winds; they have defied the people, and scorned their power.

Whatever be the conclusion, which the House shall arrive at, whatever be the vote, the Ministry stand condemned before this Assembly, whose will they have defied; they stand condemned before His Majesty, whose throne they have dishonored; they stand condemned before the people, whose trust they have betrayed; they stand condemned before the eternal laws of justice which they have violated.

Mr. Palohou said one reason for this resolution is that the Ministers have spent a large amount for foreign missions. He did not think the Ministry was responsible for a great deal of this fuss and feathers, but the Assembly is to blame in appropriating those amounts. The Ministers merely carried out the desires of the Representative. If these are the grounds he could not support the resolution. He thought this matter had gone quite far enough. They first had the Finance Committee's Report, then a public meeting, and now the resolution. He considered that the President of the Board of Health had done much good, and he approved of their action in the *Madras* case. He reminded the Assembly that the brother-in-law of the member for Wailuku, when he was a Minister, took money out of the Treasury and deposited it in the bank in his own name. Applause.

Mr. Widemann said he would like to bring home to members of the House a simple question: Whose property is the road tax? It was always considered to be the property of the district from which it comes. In former years the Road Supervisors kept the money, but since then provisions had been made by law that it should be paid into the Treasury. Look at the law and decide for yourselves whose property it is. He looked upon it as a trust fund in the Treasury. He quoted from the report of the Minister of Finance, and stated that \$37,759.03 were expended from 1880 and 1881. Of this amount \$32,308.23 had been spent, consequently there should be in the Treasury \$5,450.80, but they found the balance to be only \$2,220. Where are the \$5,000?

He quoted from other facts of the Ministers' report, and asked where the sum of \$30,657.87 road tax was. He admired the skill with which that book is gotten up. If he had gotten it up, he should have his head in chains. Last Saturday they were told from the Ministry that they had perfect right to make Ministerial appropriation. From his present position he admitted that point. The question is, had they the right to make them according to their own showing? He saw by the newspapers of yesterday that the Minister of Finance had made a mistake of \$360,000. How it arises is not made clear. He understood by it that the Minister of Finance said \$360,000 were available, whereas the fund owed was \$360,000. Upon this mistake this Cabinet Council appropriated the money and spent it. The Attorney-General says he was authorized to give advice, and he gave it. The other Ministers acted upon it. Where is the blame? It is between the Attorney-General and the Cabinet Council. If the Minister of Finance did not know it, he should have known there were no \$360,000 available. He (Mr. Widemann) was told of this mistake last Friday week. He alleged it was not so. He did not know, and did not care what is in the Treasury. Could they excuse this Ministry, whose duty it is to look into these mistakes. They come before us with that newspaper article, pleading their own mistakes. If this were private business we might be forgiven. "This is the highest tribunal in the land. Our doings are hedged on by laws. Our liberties are granted us by the Constitution. The rights are given to the Ministers by law, and they should obey the law and set a good example. He could speak for two

hours, and give examples where, if they have not broken the law, they have avoided it. Gentlemen, if you have confidence in this Ministry, vote so. I have none."

Mr. Kaunamano said he came here in the interest of his constituents. Every one has a right to bring in a resolution of this kind and vote upon it as his judgment tells him he ought. He thought in a discussion of this sort they should leave aside all personal feeling, and not allow them to have any influence in this discussion. Before he came to the Assembly, it had been publicly stated that the Cabinet had stolen \$40,000. He hoped to hear it proven by the Finance Committee. This sum and the \$500 overdrawn were sufficient to hold an investigation. The Chairman of the Finance Committee explained it was a mistake—no such sum had been taken. He had doubts about the \$500. He stated that it disappeared during the incumbency of a former Minister. If proven, he would vote in favor of the want of confidence. Great stress had been made on the statement that they had spent money not authorized by law. Where is the law that says they shall be punished for so doing? If the resolution passed, it would be owing to personal feelings. If the money had been spent for the public good and the public benefitted thereby, he thought they should not censure the Ministry. If the public suffer by their continuing in office, it is proper they should consider this resolution very carefully. Sometimes a person does nothing, and he is blamed for it. When the House comes to a vote, he would vote as his conscience prompted him.

The House took a recess at noon for one hour and a half.

On re-assembling at 1.30 p.m., Mr. Gibson had the floor. He said he would endeavor to review the allegations brought forward by the Hon. Member for Lihue and Koloa against the Ministry, setting forth in these charges a want of confidence. Had the hon. gentleman thought proper to confer with him in the Foreign Office he would have had his mind disabused on what may be regarded as an error. He (Mr. Dole) first made reference to negotiations with France, which he stated to have resulted in a loss to the country, and which otherwise would have been advantageous. He must say this was based on mere rumor, and there was nothing to substantiate it. He believed that Hawaii was on the most amicable terms with the Republic of France. There was a misunderstanding about the length of the mission to France of a certain gentleman, but there had been no reclamation or no discussion in regard to it. All the correspondence would seem to indicate that the Government of France were not inclined to continue the negotiations then entered upon. The relations between the Foreign Office and that country had never been interrupted. On the occasion of His Majesty's Envoy's recent visit to Paris, he had been received in the most cordial and distinguished manner by the President. (Read from a recent official despatch.) There was not the slightest degree of unpleasantness, or even the shadow of unpleasantness.

He next referred to Mr. Kapena's mission to Japan. Mr. Dole had said it was only done to invite some Japanese to the Coronation. It was for nothing of the kind, but it was on the important matter of immigration. He begged to state that there was not one word of instructions in regard to the Coronation. That mission to Japan originated through the special visit of a Japanese Commissioner to this country. Here are two documents (documents read) relating to the proposed immigration convention. Forms of contract are attached for consideration of the Japanese Government. As can be proven by a mass of documents, the subject of immigration was the sole business of Mr. Kapena. After a full discussion, it was decided by the Government of Japan that they were inclined to defer the matter of an immigration convention. When His Majesty's Envoy arrived at Tokio the Japanese Government were favorably inclined to receive him. There was nothing in their treaty relations preventing Japanese coming here and entering into service with Hawaiian subjects. There were many circumstances connected with the mission that led up to the success of his reception in Japan, and those who are regardless of the industries of the country will be glad to get a class of labor that is docile and law-abiding. It certainly would be second to nothing that is important this country. It had been estimated that the success of the mission for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty was worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000. He referred to His Majesty's mission to the United States in matter of Reciprocity. The Japanese mission will undoubtedly result in the acquisition of good labor, and no one will consider that the expense was an injudicious measure.

Reference was made to the mission to Polynesia as unwise, and leading to a useless expenditure of public money. This country has been receiving recruits of people from Polynesia, and it was important that this country maintain friendly relations with those people. Letters had been received from various Chiefs of those islands expressing friendship for King Kalakaua, asking that he would send some of his people to guide and instruct them in their affairs. It was deemed proper that some suitable reply be made. There was nothing more in the

instructions to Captain Tripp than that he present courteous replies from His Majesty. An opportunity afforded of a vessel returning labor by which to send these replies. It was not supposed that the expense would have been one half of what it was, but that was owing to the wreck of the vessel and other unforeseen causes.

The Hon. gentleman referred to the protest issued by the Government of His Majesty. It is referred to as the laughing stock of the world. He did not think the laughter extended beyond certain dissatisfied persons on these Islands. This document has been received by all in the most respectful manner. The receipt of it has been acknowledged by England, France, and other great nations. He would refer to one reply only—that of Holland, a country second only to Great Britain in her colonial acquisitions. (Reply read)

His Majesty's Minister at Washington had sent to him a copy of a letter from Secretary of State on this subject and in this letter he goes largely into the subject of this protest. The Secretary thought the word "protest" should not have been used, but "appeal," as it is a subject of appeal. (Quotes from letter in Minister's report.) He begged to inform the Hon. gentleman that the Government of Denmark approves of the action of Hawaii in its sympathetic appeal. Replies sufficient had been received to assure him it was far from being a "laughing stock."

He next referred to the Board of Health. It was complained that the President had not visited the Leper Settlement. As a Commissioner of the Crown, he went and spent three days there. It was not during his present term of office, but some time previously. It offered an opportunity for him to form an idea of the wants of the people, and enabled him to follow up continuously the correspondence that was kept up. When he paid a visit there, there was a condition of things that needed reform. The means were not so abundant then as now. Improvements had been made since that time in the condition of affairs. He had long striven to obtain a resident physician. In 1878 he moved that \$10,000 be appropriated for a doctor, and one was appointed. He had been anxious again and again for a physician to reside there. He deeply regretted there was not a proper system established there—not only a doctor, but someone to attend their diet, &c., and to see that they take the medicine designed for their use. Though he (Mr. Gibson) had not been to Kalawao, he had visited Kakaako weekly. He had assurances from the Lady Superior that several other Sisters were coming, and he expected to see some of them placed at Wailuku, and also at Lihue. He also expected to see them at Kalawao, devoting their glorious lives with that noble Father Damien. (He related what was said by a leper at Kakaako in regard to the good offices performed by the Sisters.) To bring these ladies here has been part of the work of the Board of Health.

The Honorable Member for Lihue had said in reference to the *Madras* and the Board of Health, he "considers it the result of ignorance of one who was filling the place of Attorney-General *ad interim*." He would leave this matter to the Attorney-General. Inasmuch as the Government is charged with mismanagement, he would mention another matter that had been brought forward in the newspapers. He referred to Mr. Flowerdew. (Read a letter from H. B. M. Commissioner.)

He would next refer to an important matter of contract between this country and Mr. Spreckels. This gentleman agreed to deliver dollars into the Hawaiian Treasury without any charge whatever. There is not, as has been stated, any charge or subsequent bill to be brought in. The notes for immigration were paid for at par with silver. One Hon. gentleman had estimated the losses to the Government of \$300,000 or \$400,000. There was no reason for any such view or apprehension, as the money paid the indebtedness that had been incurred for the benefit of the country. He pointed out the importance to the country of immigration, and said there was nothing of greater importance than the supply of Portuguese immigrants. It could not be provided for out of the ordinary revenue; therefore it had to be undertaken by loan. The Government advertised these bonds. They were not taken. Had they been obliged to suspend operations at that time, they would have been blamed for so doing. Through the Loan Bill and Coinage Act, the Government saw a way to obtain funds to carry out their object. They had not defied the will of the Assembly. It is said they had dishonored the Throne. He hardly thought Mr. Dole was warranted in such a statement. He was satisfied that His Majesty, in his intelligence, will not allow anyone to dishonor the throne by unlawful actions. He had desired to serve faithfully the Hawaiian people—meaning thereby all subjects of His Majesty; in 1878 and 1880, he represented Lahaina, and in 1882 he was elected for Honolulu by a large majority, and was therefore honored by the wishes of the people. When he left his seat as a member to become a Minister, he felt he was as much a servant of the people as when he was a representative. He had not been idle. He had done the State some service. Customary in times past, as recorded in Roman history, for the noble warrior to lay bare his breast and show the wounds he had incurred.

He (Mr. Gibson) had no wounds to show. His marks may be slight. He had done the best he could, and he felt satisfied his colleagues had done their best. He showed his interests for the Hawaiian people when he wrote a book for the Hawaiian people. He had sought in every way to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

In conclusion he said, addressing the members: "To you I leave my cause, trusting we will be dealt with fairly and honorably in the consideration of our administration of the affairs of this country."

Mr. Pilipo followed next. He said he had been long acquainted with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He would like to know if Mr. Gibson the representative, and Mr. Gibson the Minister were the same man. Receiving no reply, he concluded they were the same person. He related what took place in 1878 in Mr. Gibson's room at the Hotel. He (Mr. Gibson) said he would do something that would be "remembered" by his grandchildren. His proposition did not receive the endorsement of the speaker.

Mr. Kaulukou asked if he was in order in referring to personal matters.

The President ruled the speaker was in order.

Mr. Kaulukou said he wished to know, because when he spoke he might have something personal to say.

The President directed him to keep his remarks within the rules of the Assembly.

Every member had probably made up his mind in regard to this resolution, and he moved it be adopted. He had no confidence in the present Administration. What induced the United States to send a special commissioner in regard to the P. M. S. S. contract? It must be in consequence of mismanagement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. If they (Ministers) come before the House to indemnify themselves it is because they have not acted according to law. They denounce themselves. Notwithstanding large appropriations for immigration, it was all spent, and \$188,000 besides. In consequence of their action, they had incurred a debt of nearly \$100,000, all owing to one person. By their wasteful manner they had increased the public debt, and the burden will fall upon the people.

After further remarks about wharfs indemnity and appropriations the concluded by saying that no office ought to influence the votes of the members.

Mr. Nawahi rose and considered this debate had lasted long enough. He therefore moved the previous question. Motion lost.

The Attorney-General said that two questions had been touched upon here to-day that were of considerable importance. By the request of his colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he would speak of the *Madras* case, and he would also reply to the Hon. Noble Widemann. He would refer to the resolution passed by the Cabinet Council. If he did not misunderstand the Hon. Noble he had said they (the Cabinet) had a perfect right to make Cabinet appropriations. He reiterated the assertion that they had. It had been said that by the resolution of the 10th February, the responsibility rested with him (the A. G.) The Hon. Noble had said he had read in the papers that there was about \$360,000 to the credit of the Loan Fund, and that the Minister of Finance had made a mistake. If it was a mistake of the Minister of Finance, the Cabinet acting on such a statement must have made a mistake itself. He knew nothing about the system of bookkeeping that was adopted, but he presumed the books were properly kept, because he had seen no criticism by the Committee on Finance. The statement was made in Cabinet Council that funds to the extent of \$360,000 were available. Upon the Minister of the Interior stating the necessity of prosecuting certain measures, the resolution of the Cabinet Council was passed. The resolutions read as follows:

RESOLUTIONS OF CABINET COUNCIL FEBRUARY 10, 1884.

Resolved,—"That the Minister of Finance be, and he is hereby authorized to pay from the Public Treasury to the Minister of the Interior such sums as may be necessary, on examination by the Ministers of the Interior and Finance, to provide for certain expenses as set forth in the following schedule, not sufficiently met by the appropriations of the Legislature, and to charge these additional expenses to an indemnity account to be submitted to the Legislature at the next session of the Legislative Assembly."

	Appropriation of Legislature of 1882.	Balance Feb. 9, 1884.
Leper Settlement	\$90,000 00	\$ 562 36
Government Physician and Medical Treatment	50,000 00	3,687 65
General Expenses of Board of Health	35,000 00	9,016 54
Building and Maintenance of Hospitals	50,000 00	3,298 67